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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DA	TE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/651,665	08/29/2003		Steven J. Simmons	3640.2US (97-1175.02/US)	9328
24247	7590 06	5/21/2004	EXAMINER		NER
TRASK BR	ITT	LEBENTRITT, MICHAEL			
P.O. BOX 25	550				
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2824	
				DATE MAILED: 06/21/2004	1

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application N .	Applicant(s)
	10/651,665	SIMMONS, STEVEN J.
Office Action Summary	Examin r	Art Unit
	Michael S. Lebentritt	2824
The MAILING DATE of this communicat	ion appears on the c ver sheet with th	e c rrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATORY PERIOD FOR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THE MAILING DATE OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THE MAILING DATE	TION. CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply bation. ys, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) y period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS for statute, cause the application to become ABANDO he mailing date of this communication, even if timely This action is non-final.	days will be considered timely. from the mailing date of this communication. ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). filed, may reduce any
closed in accordance with the practice u	·	
Disposition of Claims		
 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction. 	vithdrawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Example 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by	accepted or b) objected to by the to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. correction is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
	suments have been received. Suments have been received in Applicate priority documents have been received in Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	cation No eived in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-93) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	- 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	

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DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 8/29/03 was filed before the mailing date of the first action on the merits. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner is considering the information disclosure statement.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-18 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,613,590. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because similar subject matter is claimed:

inspecting said semiconductor dice on said wafer for determining defects thereon and classifying each of said defects by size and

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location, said inspecting and said classifying comprising said classifying said each of said defects into one of a plurality of size range populations of defects; assigning a weight to said each of said defects representing an estimated effect of said each of said defects on die yield for said semiconductor dice; determining an estimated die yield loss (DYL) for each die of said semiconductor dice based on number and weight of said defects on said each die of said semiconductor dice, determining said estimated die yield loss (DYL) including calculating an estimated die yield loss having lower and upper limits; summing all said estimated DYL of said semiconductor dice on said wafer to obtain a wafer yield loss (WYL); subdividing the defects into said plurality of size range populations of defects of said semiconductor dice; and determining a relative contribution of each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations of said semiconductor dice to said WYL.

- 2. The processing method of claim 1, wherein said determining said estimated die yield loss (DYL) comprises calculating an estimated die yield loss having lower and upper limits of zero and 1.0, respectively.
- 3. The processing method of claim 2, wherein said lower limit comprises a representation of no yield loss attributable to said defects and said upper limit comprises a representation of fatal yield loss attributable to said defects.
- 4. The processing method of claim 1, wherein said determining said estimated die yield loss (DYL) comprises calculating an estimated die yield loss having a lower limit and an upper limit of zero and 1.0, respectively.
- 5. The processing method of claim 1, wherein said subdividing said defects into said plurality of size range populations of defects comprises subdividing said defects into a range of 0 to 10 size range populations.
- 6. A processing method for semiconductor dice on a wafer comprising: inspecting said semiconductor dice on said wafer to determine defects thereon and classifying each of said defects by size and location, said inspecting and said classifying comprising classifying said each of said defects into one of a plurality of size range populations of defects; assigning a weight to said each of said defects representing an estimated effect of said defects on die yield for said semiconductor dice; determining an estimated die yield loss (DYL) for each die of

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said semiconductor dice based on number and weight of said defects on said each die of said semiconductor dice; summing all DYL of said semiconductor dice on said wafer to obtain a wafer yield loss (WYL); subdividing the defects into said plurality of size range populations of defects; and determining a relative contribution of each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations to said WYL, said determining the relative contribution of said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations to said wafer yield loss comprises: discarding data for said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations calculating, in turn, a drop in said WYL for combined size range populations excluding the discarded data; summing the calculated wafer yield losses to obtain a drop sum; dividing said drop sum to determine a relative drop attributable to said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations; and randomly selecting defects from said each size range population of defects.

- 7. The processing method of claim 1, further comprising: randomly selecting defects from said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations, a number selected from said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations in proportion to said relative contribution thereof, said randomly selected defects being weighted to represent defects having greatest effect on the wafer yield losses.
- 8. The processing method of claim 7, further comprising: reviewing said randomly selected defects and determining in-line action required to reduce wafer yield losses.
- 9. The processing method of claim 8, wherein said reviewing said randomly selected defects includes visual inspection by one of a scanning microscope and an optical microscope.
- 10. The processing method of claim 8, wherein said determining in-line action comprises determining if an individual die of said semiconductor dice on said wafer is acceptable to proceed in a manufacturing process.
- 11. The processing method of claim 1, wherein said inspecting said semiconductor dice is performed by an automated surface inspection tool.

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12. A processing method for semiconductor dice on a wafer comprising: inspecting said wafer to determine defects thereon and classifying each of said defects by size and location; assigning a weight to said each of said defects representing an estimated effect of said each of said defects on die yield; determining an estimated die yield loss (DYL) for each die based on number and weight of said defect(s) on said each said die of said semiconductor dice; summing all DYL of said semiconductor dice on said wafer to obtain a wafer yield loss (WYL); subdividing the defects into a plurality of size range populations of defects; determining a relative contribution of each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations to said wafer yield loss WYL; randomly selecting defects from said each size range population of defects of the plurality of size range populations, a number selected from said each size range population of defects of the plurality of size range populations in proportion to said relative contribution thereof, said randomly selected defects weighted to represent defects having greatest effect on yield losses;

13. The processing method of claim 12, further comprising: reviewing said randomly selected defects and determining in-line action required to reduce said wafer yield losses.

reviewing said randomly selected defects.

- 14. The processing method of claim 12, wherein said inspecting said wafer said dice and said classifying each of said defects comprises classifying each of said defects into one of said plurality of size range populations of defects.
- 15. The processing method of claim 12, wherein said determining said estimated die yield loss (DYL) comprises calculating an estimated die yield loss having lower and upper limits of zero and 1.0, respectively.
- 16. The processing method of claim 15, wherein said lower limit comprises a representation of no yield loss attributable to said defects and said upper limit comprises a representation of fatal yield loss attributable to said defects.
- 17. The processing method of claim 12, wherein said subdividing said defects into said plurality of size range populations of defects comprises subdividing said defects into a range of 0 to 10 size range populations.

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18. The processing method of claim 12, wherein said determining the relative contribution of said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations to said wafer yield loss comprises: discarding data for said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations and calculating, in turn, a drop in said wafer yield loss for combined size range populations excluding the discarded data; summing the calculated drop in wafer yield losses to obtain a drop sum; and dividing said drop sum to determine a relative drop attributable to said each size range population of defects of said plurality of size range populations.

It is well known in the art that a die is a semiconductor die and that during inspection of semiconductor dies (dice) defects are determined and classified according to each type of defect.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael S. Lebentritt whose telephone number is 571-272-1873. The examiner can normally be reached on 5/4/9.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Elms can be reached on 571-272-1869. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Michael S. Lebentritt Primary Examiner Art Unit 2824
